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Former government officials and scholars who helped shape existing laws on relations between Congress and the Central Intelligence Agency urged Thursday that the laws not be changed.

David Aaron, a former senior staff member of the Senate Intelligence Committee and White House security adviser, said existing laws give "sufficient basis for vigorous congressional oversight" of covert operations.

Aaron and others testified before the House Intelligence Committee on a bill to require the president to obtain the advance consent of Congress for secret military operations abroad.

To go further, as proposed in the legislation, was "likely to create dangerous inflexibility in the power of the president to act," he said.

Aaron, now vice president of Oppenheimer and Co. Inc., served as a national security adviser to President Carter after his service in the Senate.

William Miller, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, agreed with the concerns of some committee members that it is "very hard to stop" secret paramilitary operations once started.

But Miller, a former Foreign Service officer and senior Senate aide, said present law gives "clear authority" for Congress to be informed of covert actions.

In "rare cases," he said, it is possible for Congress to resort to cutting off funds or public disclosure to halt objectionable operations.

Ray Cline of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, also told the panel that it did "not seem .. feasible" to give members of Congress a veto over presidential decisions on covert action.

Cline, author of the 1982 book "The CIA: Reality vs. Myth," said he believed such a veto would also be "constitutionally wrong."

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